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	No. treated.	Improved.	Cured.	Not improved.
Rheumatic pains,	16	2	13	1
Various hysterical attacks, . .	24	7	14	3
“ neuralgias,	9	2	6	1
Epilepsy,	3	3
Indigestion, etc.,	12	2	10	..
Deafness,	11	7	1	3

A review by Dr. Van Eeden, of the Swedish work of Dr. Otto G. Wetterstrand, *Om hypnotismens anvandande i den praktiska Medicinen*, in the *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*, November, 1888, gives some further statistics of the application of hypnotism in medicine. The results accord with those of the Nancy school, to which Dr. Wetterstrand belongs. From January, 1887, to the date of writing, 718 persons had been tried, of whom only 19 were found completely unhypnotizable. Special nervous condition and sex were not found to determine susceptibility; but character and especially age were important. Children are most easily influenced, and after thirty, susceptibility declines. This agrees with Dr. Van Eeden's experience, though he still believes that in very advanced age the sleep can easily be produced. No serious troubles were found to follow hypnosis, and unpleasant sensations that sometimes did follow could be put out of the way by suggestion. The long list of diseases treated contains many of an organic nature. A beneficial effect is alleged in the hemorrhages and diarrhœas of consumption, in heart disease (the improvement of the heart's action appearing in the tracings), in anæmia, and in Bright's disease. Though the last is also not without parallel in the experience of Dr. Van Renterghem and Van Eeden, the latter is still of the opinion that the treatment is most applicable in functional neuroses. Out of 74 cephalalgics, 65 were cured; of 26 stammerers 10. The least benefit followed in epilepsy, tabes dorsalis, grave psychoses and neurasthenia (with the last the Dutch doctors have been more successful); some benefit followed in *petit mal* and slight alienation, and much in alcoholism; in *enuresis nocturna* the success was constant.

Der Hypnotismus in der Pädagogik, von einem Schulmanne. Mit einem Vorwort von Joh. G. Sallis. Berlin, 1888, pp. 17.

This pamphlet, written by a well-known philologist, whose name is withheld, is prefaced by a few words from Dr. Sallis, supporting the conclusions therein maintained, and arguing great caution in introducing hypnotism as a reformatory measure into the schoolroom. He emphasizes the dangers to health and morality likely to accrue from an indiscriminate hypnotization; urges that in as far as it is an advisable process, pedagogy has other and better substitutes for it, and its only legitimate field is in the case of abnormal children, who at best need a special kind of training. In the preface Dr. Sallis hints at cases in which children have learned to hypnotize one another and use such power in the furtherance of vicious habits. Apart from a somewhat characteristically German opposition to a French proposition, this attitude towards educational hypnotism seems prompted by a wise conservatism and proper caution in dealing with new tools.